

The State Journal

Official Paper of the City of Topeka.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily edition, delivered by carrier, 10 cents a week to any part of Topeka or suburbs, or at the same price in any Kansas town where this paper has a carrier system.
By mail, three months, \$3.00
By mail, one year, 30.00
Weekly Edition, per year, 50.00

GREATEST IN KANSAS.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION:

8,806

For the three full summer months of 1894—an increase of over fifty per cent in one year.

OUR PROOF:

The issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months, viz., from the 1st day of June, 1894, to the 1st day of August, 1894, inclusive, have been as follows:

DAY	June	July	August
1	8,493	8,729	8,649
2	8,512	8,846	8,660
3	8,531	8,963	8,671
4	8,550	9,080	8,682
5	8,569	9,197	8,693
6	8,588	9,314	8,704
7	8,607	9,431	8,715
8	8,626	9,548	8,726
9	8,645	9,665	8,737
10	8,664	9,782	8,748
11	8,683	9,899	8,759
12	8,702	10,016	8,770
13	8,721	10,133	8,781
14	8,740	10,250	8,792
15	8,759	10,367	8,803
16	8,778	10,484	8,814
17	8,797	10,601	8,825
18	8,816	10,718	8,836
19	8,835	10,835	8,847
20	8,854	10,952	8,858
21	8,873	11,069	8,869
22	8,892	11,186	8,880
23	8,911	11,303	8,891
24	8,930	11,420	8,902
25	8,949	11,537	8,913
26	8,968	11,654	8,924
27	8,987	11,771	8,935
28	9,006	11,888	8,946
29	9,025	12,005	8,957
30	9,044	12,122	8,968
31	9,063	12,239	8,979
Total	222,065	241,173	231,998

*Sunday no issue.
The total number of copies printed in the three months named above, 695,979, divided by 79, the number of issues, shows the average to be 8,806. This is a correct report of the issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months as stated.

(Signed) *Frank P. MacLennan*
Editor and Proprietor.
S. M. GARDNER, CARR,
Clerk of the District Court,
Shawnee County, Kansas.

Weather Indications.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Forecast for Kansas: Fair and decidedly colder tonight; Saturday fair and continued cold; winds becoming northwest.

AND Missouri, too, that hasn't elected a Republican governor since the old confederates resumed the right of suffrage after the war, seems to have joined the procession.

DICK BLAND was defeated after all his work for free silver. This is because Bland is in the wrong party. His constituents may have confidence in him, but have lost it in his party.

WHEREVER there used to be an old fort or frontier post in Kansas there is a large Democratic vote. It is true of Dodge City, Hays City, Leavenworth and Fort Scott. Who can explain this peculiarity?

THOUGH the Populist party is apparently dead, there is still a place for its members to go, and that is into the Prohibition party. That party's platform contains all the Populist principles and some more.

TEXAS came pretty near being "redeemed," too. That is, it pretty near didn't go Democratic. At last accounts, the customary 150,000 Democratic majority had been reduced to 39,000 and was going lower, every hour. The Populists cast more than 250,000 votes in the state.

GENERAL JAMES B. WEAVER has decided to retire permanently from politics. He says he will never be a candidate for office again. It is well. Evidently the people do not want him. It has taken him a long time to find it out, but now that he has learned the lesson he thinks he will remember it.

The exact figures of the vote on the suffrage amendment can not yet be obtained. The JOURNAL must suspend its comment until it can be learned whether it is really defeated, how much and by whom. If woman suffrage is defeated it is only a temporary defeat. Kansas is not a state of retrogression. Woman suffrage is bound to come; it is just as certain as was the abolition of negro slavery. The women should not lose hope. Their enfranchisement can be delayed but a few years at most.

COLONEL HENRY WATERSON very pertinently asks: "Have We a Democratic Party?" We think not, Henry, we think not; at least there are very few evidences of it visible to the naked eye. The Democratic party is dead. The time has gone by when a political party can exist on traditions. It must show cause for its existence. It must do something. The Democratic party would have died long ago had it not been for the issues growing out of the war. It has simply been a rendezvous for those who are opposed to everything. As soon as it attempted to actually do something on its own responsibility dissolution set in. It had a fair trial, having been put in complete control of the government. It lacked courage, or sense, or something; at any rate it has failed ignominiously and the people have rendered their verdict.

WHAT REPUBLICANS MUST DO.

The Republican party now has the most glorious opportunity to win the lasting affection of the people of this country that it has had since 1861. The people have repudiated the Democratic party, and they have pushed the Populist party to one side. The crown is offered to the Grand Old Republican party by ten million hands, and twice ten million voices are asking it to lead this country out of the wilderness where it has been wandering.

In 1892 the people grew dissatisfied with the Republican party. It apparently had not advanced rapidly enough to suit them; or perhaps too rapidly in its protection ideas at least. The Home-stand strike also aroused the bitterest feelings against the party in power among hundreds of thousands of workmen who turned to the Democratic party in desperation.

Last year and this, the panic, the resultant hard times, the railroad and miners' strikes and general industrial unrest have brought the people back to the Republican party.

Now, the Republican party must remedy the evils the people complain of. This is its glorious opportunity. Unless it can and will do so, its lease of power will be short. Although a Democratic president in the White house may prove an obstacle to the needed legislation, a Republican congress can at least carry the necessary reforms as far as possible and satisfy the people that their intentions are good.

The Republican party should restore the free coinage of silver. Until our currency is placed on the same footing that it formerly occupied, it does not seem possible that real prosperity can be attained. Let congress pass a free coinage bill, and if Grover Cleveland chooses to veto it let him and the remnants of a party stand the consequences.

AT LAST two states seem to have been wrested from the control of the southern Democracy. They are the two Carolinas. In North Carolina it was accomplished by a union of the Populists with the Republicans, which resulted in the election of several candidates of such to congress. The chairman of the Republican committee in telegraphing the result to Washington very wisely said: "We have carried the state if we can hold it." The Democrats will of course count them out if possible. In South Carolina under the leadership of Governor Tillman the Populists have elected the governor and the entire congressional delegation. There will be no counting out down there. Tillman used to be a Democrat himself. He has all the election machinery and knows how to use it. If these states can be held out of the Democratic column in 1896, then it can be said that the solid south is broken. Judging by the power that Tillman has developed, it really seems as though he can deliver his state wherever he chooses.

KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

The Bank of Ulysses has surrendered its charter and has gone out of business. The Silver Moon restaurant is where the Coffeyville youths spend their quarters.

Coffeyville society is all shaken up over the change of positions by two drug clerks.

Mr. Gunn, a Populist candidate in Finney county, thinks he has a kick coming on the election.

Lawrence is the only place in Kansas where a New England support draws out the whole town.

A Garden City man who advertised for his lost spectacles found them on the back of his head.

Times are looking up so at Altamont that the Methodists were able to raise \$37 for the poor heathens.

Chetopa boasts a man who is so good natured that he feels good over the 100 bushels of wheat he raised.

There is a man at Garden City who was "formerly" a Democrat. He seems to be one of a very large class.

The person who carried away a black silk umbrella from a rally at Montana is requested to return it by the owner.

Jeff Davis is living in retirement at Montana, and positively refuses to say anything about the result of the election.

There can't be very many people at Valley Falls unable to buy bread. A dealer there retained a car load of flour in fifteen days.

Among the changes which have taken place on account of the late election is the removal of Populist headquarters to Reno county near the head of Salt creek.

As a pleasing change from election news it is worthy of note that a dry corn stalk was found in a field near Valley Falls measuring 3½ inches in circumference.

St. Scott has amended the bicycle ordinance so that cripples and children may ride velocipedes and tricycles, on the sidewalks; but as for the former they have to take the road.

A Coffeyville young man locked his sister up in a cellar that had water all over the floor because she did something he didn't like. This is what is called a low down subterranean trick at Coffeyville.

A Chetopa doctor who got in the habit of asking all tramps who applied to him for "a little assistance," their politics, always feeding those who were Republicans, can explain now better than anybody else where those vast Republican majorities came from.

How Topeka is misrepresented. An Atchison honey boy who was in Topeka last night, called on a young lady, and when he got up to go, she rang a bell, whereupon two other girls burst into the room with ropes in their hands. They caught the honey boy, bound him and gagged him, and it was only upon his promise to return and marry one of the girls that he was released. He had not met any of them before, but twice before, but they had heard that he got \$30 a month, and men with money are scarce in Topeka.—Atchison Globe.

Topeka Coal Company.

HORNER.

The best \$1 child's shoe at Furman's.

AN OLD CAMPAIGNER.

Major Dye, Now In Korea, Has a Brilliant Military Record.

Caucasians of many nations are taking part in the far eastern unpleasantness, and among those recently made prominent is Major William McE. Dye, who went to Korea on the recommendation of General Phil Sheridan to train the native army in western tactics and is now commander of the Korean army. This army is a contingent of the Japanese army of invasion and is paid by the mikado of Japan and tolerably well supplied with arms of the latest American pattern.



MAJOR DYE.

Major Dye was born in Ohio in 1833 and graduated from West Point in the class with Sheridan, Schofield and Hood and was given a second lieutenantcy in the Fourth infantry, where he served with Grant. When the civil war broke out, he was stationed in Texas as a second lieutenant in the Eighth infantry at San Antonio, and to avoid being included in the Twigg's surrender he went into Mexico. While on his way to the capital the coach was attacked by brigands, and he and another American passenger beat off the robbers with revolvers, killing several of them. In company with Tom Corwin, American minister, he sailed from Vera Cruz to Havana, and there was brought near death by the yellow fever, but recovered sufficiently to take command of the Twentieth Iowa infantry in 1892.

He served through the remainder of the war, commanded a brigade in the west and was brevetted a brigadier. In the peace establishment he was made major of the Fourth infantry, but soon resigned and went to Egypt to assist General Stone in organizing the khedive's troops. Egypt still owes him several thousand dollars in unpaid salary. Early in 1893 he was made superintendent of the police force of the District of Columbia and greatly increased its efficiency. His fight with the Louisiana Lottery company made a noted episode in District affairs, as he not only raided the company's office, but broke open its iron safe and seized all its assets. The company brought suit against the District, but was beaten. In 1896 the home rule principle was put in force, and Major Dye gave place to Samuel E. Walker as superintendent. He then went to Korea.

THEY ADVOCATE GOOD ROADS.

The American Carriage Builders Are Progressives and Enterprising.

One of the stoutest champions of road improvement in the United States is the Carriage Builders' National association, which recently held its twenty-second annual session in Philadelphia and elected

ed Channing M. Britton of New York president for the ensuing year. The convention decided to send to the officials of the different states a pamphlet outlining the best road laws, the cost of good roads and approved methods of construction. The association also recommended the use of wide tires for heavy traffic and vehicles of varying tracks that would be "roadmakers" instead of road destroyers.

The association, which was formed in New York in 1879, now has a total membership, active, honorary and associate, of nearly 700. One of the most interesting subjects discussed at the recent convention was the application of ball bearings and pneumatic tires to carriages and trucks. The universal use of the ball bearings and the pneumatic tire in the construction of bicycles has led horsemen to demand the same appliances on their carriages and other vehicles. The use of the balls gives a rolling instead of a sliding friction, and the result is a great saving of power and a consequent increase in speed and driving capacity.

The first elastic pneumatic tire, it is said, was made over 40 years ago for carriages in England. The tire attracted little attention until recently, when it added so much speed and comfort to the riders of the bicycle. On roads that are at all rough the pneumatic tire runs with much more ease than a steel tire for the reason that the air expanded tire flattens over small obstructions, while the steel tire must be lifted over them. At the convention one of the speakers predicted that teamsters would soon generally adopt the pneumatic tire because they would learn that their horses could draw heavier loads. The same speaker told a humorous story illustrating the ignorance of some horsemen regarding the new tire. The horseman had bought a pneumatic sulky, and a week later he entered the shop and threw down the tire in disgust. "I paid my good stuff for this," he said, "and I want to know what you take me for. Why, the blamed thing is boiler!"

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WARREN M. CROSBY & CO.

Successors to Wiggin, Crosby & Co.

Handkerchiefs—

Ladies' Fine All Silk, in Neat Hemstitch, or in Scalloped Edges and Embroidered corners—FOR 10c EACH.

Ladies' Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs in special qualities—beautiful patterns—12½c AND 15c EACH.

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Ladies' extra fine all linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs—In 50 different designs—Equal the usual 75c quality—FOR 50c EACH.

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Ladies' and Gents' fine all Linen Handkerchiefs in the new Soft Bleach finish, ready for use, at 15c, 20c and 25c EACH. Ask to see them.

Ladies' patent tipped Jersey Gloves at 25c, 38c, 50c PAIR.

Ladies' and Children's Wool Mittens, 25c, 38c, 50c PAIR.

Ladies' Natural Gray Ribbed Merino Vests and Pants, a splendid quality, worth 75c—FOR 50c EACH.

Extra values in all kinds of Underwear, for Ladies', Men and Children. Ladies and Children's Combination Suits, etc.